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☐ 1: J Surg Res. 1992 Jun;52(6):537-42.

Endotoxin promotes synergistic lethality during concurrent Escherichia coli and Candida albicans infection.

Burd RS, Raymond CS, Dunn DL.

Department of Surgery, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455.

Previous studies have suggested that the lipopolysaccharide (LPS, endotoxin) component of the gram-negative bacterial cell wall is a key virulence factor that serves to enhance mortality during infections in which fungi and gram-negative bacteria are copathogens. To test this hypothesis, mice were challenged ip with Escherichia coli 0111:B4, Candida albicans, or both, and the effect of administration of anti-E. coli 0111:B4 LPS monoclonal antibody (mAb) 8G9 on endotoxemia, bacteremia, and mortality was assessed. E. coli (2 x 10(7) colony-forming units (CFU)) plus C. albicans (6 x 10(7) CFU) infection produced 100% mortality at 7 days, compared to the relatively low mortality caused by infection with either E. coli or C. albicans alone (20 and 3%, respectively, P less than 0.01). Administration of mAb 8G9 to animals receiving both pathogens reduced mortality (100% versus 14%, P less than 0.05), endotoxemia (3653 +/- 3187 versus 2 +/- 2 [endotoxin units (EU)], P less than 0.01), and bacteremia (4.2 +/- 2.3 versus 1.1 +/- 2.1 log(CFU/ml), P less than 0.01) compared to animals receiving saline alone. In a separate series of experiments, purified E. coli 0111:B4 LPS was administered in place of viable E. coli. The simultaneous injection of 200 micrograms E. coli LPS and C. albicans (6 x 10(7) CFU) produced 93% mortality at 7 days, compared to the low mortality that occurred following injection with either E. coli 0111:B4 LPS or C. albicans alone (21 and 3% respectively, P less than 0.01). (ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

PMID: 1528027 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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